

LXXII.—*Descriptions of a new Genus and Four Species of Coleoptera from New Zealand.* By Capt. T. BROWN, F.E.S.

Group Cnemacanthidæ.

Metaglymma Doullii, sp. n.

Elongate, nitid, black; antennæ, legs, and labrum picco-rufous.

Head narrowed anteriorly, not constricted behind the small but very prominent eyes, with irregular rugæ near these; epistome truncate, with three or four wrinkles; labrum medially incurved, with five punctures. *Antennæ* of moderate length, the last six joints sparingly pubescent. *Thorax* rather narrow, 2 lines long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, its sides very gently rounded and a good deal, but not abruptly, narrowed behind, posterior angles obtuse; its surface smooth, with the usual groove along the middle, basal foveæ small, not transverse, and placed close to the angles; lateral rims not explanate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, their striæ deep, even near the suture; the punctures are coarse and the transverse intervals between them rarely attain the level of the longitudinal interstices; the inner three interstices are moderately wide, the others become narrower; the apical sculpture is also deep, but more irregular. *Pygidium* smooth.

Tibiæ stout; the outer angle of the anterior does not reach the apex of the basal tarsal joint, that of the intermediate is moderately, the posterior but little expanded.

Underside almost quite smooth and shining, with three punctures at each side, at the extremity, of the last ventral segment.

In *M. monilifer* the lateral margins of the thorax are flattened, with well-marked transverse fovea-like sculpture.

Although I have not seen Dr. Sharp's *M. sulcatum* (no. 1764), I consider the present species its nearest ally; it is, however, distinct therefrom, as in the former the head is without sculpture and the hind body is parallel-sided.

♂. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 lines.

North Canterbury.

One example from the Rev. Alexander Doull, in whose honour it has been named.

Metaglymma minor, sp. n.

Piceous black, rather dull; legs and antennæ pitchy red.

Head smooth; labrum rounded and punctate in front;

eyes prominent. *Antennæ* all but nude and shining, bearing only a few slender outstanding hairs. *Thorax* much contracted near the base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad by $1\frac{3}{4}$ long, very slightly rounded laterally; apex truncate, a little emarginate medially at the base, the sides (margins) expanded and somewhat flattened, but narrow at the basal angles, which are obtuse; its surface is smooth, having only the common median sulcus and moderately long fossæ. *Elytra* oblong-oval, narrower at the shoulders than on top of the hind slope; moderately punctate-striate; the discoidal striæ and punctures are rather shallow, those near the sides are coarser, but not deep; the interstices are simple.

Legs stout, the outer apical prolongation of the anterior tibia does not extend beyond the middle of the first tarsal joint, the intermediate tibiæ are moderately and the hind pair slightly thickened at the extremity.

Underside nearly smooth and as red as the femora. Terminal ventral segment with two punctures on each side of the middle at the apex, the intermediate with four punctures at the middle.

This species looks like a small *M. monilifer*, which, however, has a series of about twelve punctures across the extremity of the penultimate ventral segment, with stouter legs and more strongly developed tibial angles, larger but less convex eyes, and slight differences of sculpture.

♂. Length 7, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

North Canterbury.

One from the Rev. A. Doull's collection.

Group *Heleidæ*.

Cilibe costella, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous black; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi pitchy red; oblong, only slightly oviform, moderately convex.

Head densely, moderately coarsely, and irregularly punctured, most coarsely on the lateral spaces before the eyes; vertex convex; epistome emarginate, but less so than in *C. opacula*. *Thorax* $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad by $2\frac{1}{4}$ long, including the front angles, distinctly marginate at the sides, these only slightly curved, almost straight behind the middle, narrowed anteriorly, with a feeble sinuosity near each front angle; this latter is prominent and its tip appears incurved, the base is bisinuate, with rectangular angles; disk moderately convex, the sides somewhat flattened but not obviously concave, the whole surface coarsely and reticulately punc-

tured, interstices rather narrow. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, punctate. *Elytra* rather wider than the thorax at the base and becoming gradually wider towards the hind thighs, from thence much narrowed apically; the sides, as far as these thighs, are evidently concave, but behind that point they are quite flat or depressed, with transverse foveæ and punctures; the suture is plane, but on each elytron there are three more or less distinct discoidal costæ, the two outer become convergent behind, there are also indications of other longitudinal interrupted lines between the costæ; the surface is irregularly and coarsely punctured, with narrow and apparently raised intervals as far as the second costæ, but outside that area the sculpture is intermingled with numerous small granular elevations, some of which almost form regular series towards the hind slope, so that the general sculpture in certain lights seems somewhat linear; the lateral margins are reflexed and minutely sculptured.

Legs and tarsi normal, closely and rugosely punctured, with fine flavescent pubescence. *Antennæ* punctate, second joint rather longer than broad, third not twice the length of the following one; joints 4 to 8 longer than broad, 9 to 11 more rufescent and more finely pubescent, 11 oval.

Underside a little nitid, distinctly punctate, with a very minute seta in each puncture; prosternum more coarsely and rugosely punctured.

The stature is that of *C. opacula*, but the sculpture bears more resemblance to that of the smaller *C. granulosa* and *C. rugosa*, thus rendering this species unusually distinct.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I am indebted to the Rev. Alexander Doull for the specimens found by him in North Canterbury.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

HYCANUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, stout, broadest and pterygiate at the point of antennal insertion, so that it appears contracted behind; its apical portion smooth and shining, the remainder rugose-punctate. *Scrobes* quite open above in front, directed towards but not quite reaching the eyes. *Mandibles* prominent, laminate. *Eyes* almost rotundate, flat, distinctly faceted, just free from thorax and widely distant from each other. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle. *Scape* stout, clavate, attaining the back part of the eye. *Funiculus* obviously longer than scape, basal joint only

one third the length of the scape, second distinctly shorter, joints 3-7 slightly decrease in length, 4-7 moniliform and hardly at all longer than broad. *Club* oval, triarticulate. *Thorax* subcylindric. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* oblong-oval, wider than thorax at the base.

Legs of moderate length. *Femora* clavate. *Tibiae* simple, their inner angles not prolonged and acuminate. *Tarsi* rather short, with finely pilose soles, their third joint bilobed; the lobes, however, are quite short.

Prosternum moderately incurved. Ocular lobes obsolete. Anterior *coxae* prominent and contiguous, intermediate moderately separated, the posterior widely. *Abdomen* elongate, the basal segment at the sides but little longer than the second, the suture medially incurved; the third and fourth about a third shorter than second (these and the second with straight sutures), fifth rather long.

With some slight modifications the only exponent of this genus might be transformed into a *Clypeorhynchus*. This latter, however, has more slender and much longer antennæ; the eyes, instead of being rotundate, are transverse, their greatest length being from above downwards; their third tarsal joint is formed of very elongate and distinctly separated lobes; the prosternum is more deeply and abruptly emarginate; the elytra are closely adapted to the thorax and at the base do not exceed it in width; the rostrum is nearly cylindrical throughout, whereas in *Hycanus* the anterior two thirds is of oviform outline, and the smooth apical portion is not limited by any definite suture.

Hycanus Cockaynei, sp. n.

Subovate, slightly convex, opaque; fuscous, apex of thorax, elytral suture, and legs castaneous, tarsi testaceous, antennæ rufescent; very sparingly clothed with rather fine short grey setæ, on the hind body, however, many longer erect ones occur.

Rostrum rather coarsely punctate, but smooth, shining, and reddish near the extremity; this part bears a few slender white hairs, but is not apparently marked off from the asperate portion by any basal suture; on the head there is a feeble longitudinal interocular furrow. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, widest near the front, slightly constricted at apex, gradually narrowed backwards; it is not uneven, there being only a short groove in front; its whole surface is densely and minutely sculptured, and the visible punctures

are only moderately coarse. *Elytra* oblong-oval, much narrowed posteriorly; they are punctate-striate on the disk; towards the base and sides the punctures are distinct, but the striæ are not; the interstices are plane and minutely and closely sculptured. *Antennæ* sparsely pubescent.

Underside with a few small grey setæ; the prosternum with some coarse shallow punctures, the ventral segments finely sculptured.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Auckland Islands.

Described from one example found amongst moss in July 1903 by Mr. L. Cockayne, in whose honour it has been named. The specimen was forwarded to me by Professor Chilton.

Auckland,
17th March, 1905.

LXXIII.—*Natural History Notes from the R.I.M.S. Ship 'Investigator,' Capt. T. H. Heming, R.N., commanding.*—Series III., No. 7. *Preliminary Report on the Deep-Sea Alcyonaria collected in the Indian Ocean.* By Prof. J. ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A., and W. D. HENDERSON, M.A., Carnegie Scholar, University of Aberdeen.

A RICH and interesting collection of Deep-Sea Alcyonarians dredged in the Indian Ocean by the 'Investigator' was entrusted to us for examination and report by Prof. A. Alcock, LL.D., F.R.S., of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. As a second consignment received this year has more than doubled the original collection, it has seemed advisable to publish a brief preliminary notice of those forms which we have been able to examine. We have not in this communication given anything like full diagnoses of the new forms or more than a few measurements; we have merely indicated the general nature of the first consignment of the collection. We hope to complete the report in the course of this year.

Provisional List of Species.

Symphodium indicum, sp. n.

— *incrustans*, sp. n.

Clavularia decipiens, sp. n.

Sarcophytum parvum, sp. n.

— *fungiforme*, sp. n.

Spongodes rosca, Kükenthal.